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THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Rural District of Stratford & Wolverton

—

AND

The Urban District of Wolverton

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

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## STONY STRATFORD,

March 31st, 1920.

### *To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Wolverton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to forward a combined report of the Rural District of Stratford and Wolverton (January to March 31st) and of the Urban District of Wolverton (April to December) for the year 1919, with the Sanitary Inspector's report. Copies of the report will be sent to the Ministry of Health, the Bucks County Council, and the Home Office.

#### *Natural and Social Conditions of the District.*

Population (Census 1911)	...	...	...	14,365
Pre-war Population	...	...	...	15,629
Population (estimated 1919)	...	...	...	15,158
Actual Population, 1919 (obtained by visiting every house in the District)	...	...	...	13,846

#### *Physical Features and General Character of the District.*

The District is bounded to the north and west by the river Ouse, and the elevation is generally good, no part of the District being less than 200 feet above ordnance datum. It is fairly dry, with the exception of the strip of land following the course of the river, which after heavy rains is liable to flood.

The undulating character of the District may be seen from a consideration of the relative levels of the principal roads. Entering the District from the direction of Whaddon there is a rapid rise towards Calverton, where the elevation is 339 feet above ordnance datum. Passing on to Stony Stratford, there is a fall of over 100 feet. Leaving Stratford for Wolverton the road first falls and then rises, and passing through Wolverton the elevation is 260 feet above ordnance datum. Passing on towards New Bradwell there is again a considerable fall, but the lowest part of the road is still over 200 feet above sea level. After leaving New Bradwell, in the direction of Newport Pagnell, there is another rise, until at the District boundary the elevation is 249 feet above ordnance datum.

On the Watling Street road, which passes through Stony Stratford, the levels vary again considerably, some of the houses on the London Road being over 40 feet above the general level of the town.

The great majority of the people in this District live and work under exceptionally healthy conditions and are fairly prosperous; indeed there are very few really poor people in the District. The employees of the Railway Company and also those of Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. are fortunate in being employed in workshops which are well lighted and ventilated, and where the possibility of danger from dust is reduced to a minimum.

Wolverton is, of course, the principal industrial centre of the District, with its large Railway Works, employing usually about 5000 hands, the Printing and Envelope Works of Messrs. McCorquodale & Co., employing some 800 hands (mostly women and girls), and several smaller factories and workshops; of the latter, the English Novelty Company is the most important, and at the present time some 140 persons are employed there, including over 100 girls. At Stony Stratford the only works of any importance are Mr. Edward Hayes' Engineering Works and the works of Messrs. Sharp & Woollard.

### *Vital Statistics.*

#### **RURAL DISTRICT.**

FOUNDED 1894.

Area ... .. 4,459 acres.  
 Population  
   (1911 census) ... 10,427  
 Estimated population :  
   For birth rate ... 2,545 }  
   For death rate... 2,443 } 3 months  
 Births, 26 (Males 10, females 16).  
 Birth rate, 10·21 per 1000.  
 Deaths in the District, 31.  
 Deaths, including transferable deaths  
   belonging to the District, 34  
   (Males 17, females 17).  
 Nett death rate, 13·5.  
 Infant mortality under 1 year, nil.

#### **URBAN DISTRICT.**

FOUNDED APRIL, 1919.

Area ... .. 5,376 acres.  
 Population (estimated) :  
   For birth rate ... 10,568 }  
   For death rate... 10,135 } 9 months  
 Births, 147 (Males 83, females 64),  
   including 7 male and 3 female  
   illegitimate.  
 Birth rate, 13·9 per 1000.  
 England and Wales, 18·5 per 1000.  
 Deaths in the District, 101 (including  
   one non-resident).  
 Deaths, including transferable deaths  
   belonging to the District, 109  
   (Males 61, females 48).  
 Nett death rate, 10·75.  
   England and Wales, 13·8.  
 Infant mortality under 1 year, 98 per  
   1000 births.  
 England and Wales, 89 per 1000  
   births.

The Death rate is very considerably lower than last year (17·08 per 1000), but for the first three months is almost equivalent to Death rate of England and Wales for twelve months (13·8 per 1000). For the last nine months it is low, and one of the lowest recorded.

No infants died under one year of age (January to April): Nine infants died under one year of age (April to December), and one illegitimate, making an infant mortality rate of 98 per 1000 births (England and Wales 89 per 1000 births).

There is no General Hospital in the District. All cases of serious accident or those requiring immediate operation have to be sent to Northampton Hospital, 14 miles distant.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

##### *Water.*

The various Water Supplies in the District are all satisfactory in quality and sufficient in quantity; the water, however, being derived from limestone formations is consequently hard, and has little or no plumbo-solvent action.

Wolverton Water Supply is in the hands of the Railway Company and the water is obtained from borings near Old Bradwell. At present there appears to be no reason to doubt the purity of the supply.

Stony Stratford is supplied from the Council's Waterworks on the Calverton Road. The water is obtained by means of three tube wells, which are driven into the water bearing sands at the base of the Oolitic formation. The supply, under normal conditions, is continuous, but in the early part of the year (owing to Coal shortage at the Gas Works) a constant supply was impossible; the difficulty was ultimately overcome by temporarily putting down oil engines.

At Calverton the water is taken from shallow wells fed by springs, but these have been reconstructed, covered, and protected in such a way as to preclude the possibility of surface pollution. The spring water, which is the source of the Upper Weald Supply, contains certain Sulphur compounds which give it a characteristic taste and slight smell, but frequent analysis has proved the said compounds to be harmless, and efficient ventilation of the well has almost entirely removed the smell and otherwise improved the character of the water.

##### *Rivers and Streams.*

The effluent from the Stony Stratford Sewage Works passes directly into the river Ouse, but although there is a Mill immediately below the outfall no complaints as to pollution have been received for many years.

At Wolverton the final sewage effluent and storm water passes into a small tributary of the same river, and no complaints were received during the year.

The Sewage Disposal Works at New Bradwell only came under the control of the Council with the formation of the New Urban District in April last, and the Surveyor discovered that a partially treated effluent was escaping through the banks surrounding the land beds and seriously polluting the ditches



and waterways in the adjoining fields. Apparently this had been going on for a considerable time and there was an offensive deposit of some depth in all the ditches. Steps were immediately taken to remedy the defect and prevent a recurrence: the ditches were all thoroughly cleaned out and no pollution is now taking place.

### *Drainage and Sewerage.*

With the exception of some 39 houses at Old Wolverton and 63 houses at Calverton, the whole district is properly drained and sewered.

The Wolverton Outfall Works are situated on a much lower level than the Town itself and a gravitation scheme is therefore possible. The treatment is on biological lines, consisting of screening chambers, settlement tanks, graded filters, and land beds, and a good effluent is obtained. The sewers in the Town have all sufficient fall to give a self-cleansing velocity and no flushing is necessary. The sewers are ventilated by a system of steel ventilating columns; all manhole covers at the street level are closed.

At Stony Stratford the method of sewage disposal is similar to that at Wolverton with the same arrangement of settlement tanks, graded filters, and land beds; in this case, however, the whole of the sewage has to be lifted before treatment. Most of the sewers have self-cleansing velocities, and where this could not be obtained, automatic flushing tanks have been provided.

At New Bradwell Outfall Works the treatment is by open septic tanks and land beds, and here again, owing to the levels, the whole of the sewage has to be lifted for treatment. Many of the sewers have little fall and constant flushing is necessary.

In the scattered and more rural parts of the District, viz., at Calverton and Old Wolverton, the pail privy or dry earth system is the only practicable method of disposal, but as these cottages have all large gardens and the water is obtained from the public wells elsewhere referred to, there is no danger in this system.

### *Closet Accommodation.*

With the exception of the 102 Cottages in Calverton and Old Wolverton every house in the District is provided with a Water Closet. A proportion of these are still hand flushed and consequently not always kept in a cleanly state: probably now that we have an Urban Council the provision of proper flushing arrangements to all W.C.'s will be insisted on.

### *Scavenging.*

In Wolverton, Stony Stratford, and New Bradwell the work of collection and disposal of house refuse is undertaken by the District Council. The work is well and regularly done and no complaints in respect of the same was received during the year.

The ultimate disposal of the refuse at Wolverton is by means of a thoroughly up-to-date Destructor of the Meldrum front feed type.

At Stony Stratford a very favourable tip has been found at a considerable distance from the Town. Here the refuse is sorted and burnt, too far from any habitation to cause a nuisance.

At New Bradwell the refuse is taken to the Sewage Disposal Works, where it is sorted and burnt.

I have from time to time in my reports pointed out the necessity for the general adoption throughout the district of some recognized form of sanitary dust bin. The present method of storage of house refuse on the premises in uncovered receptacles is also very objectionable: not only do these become breeding places for flies, which carry infection, but under the action of the sun and rain the refuse rapidly decomposes. These boxes, tins, etc., are usually placed at the bottom of the garden, with the result that the contents are often scattered about by cats and dogs in the place where children are most likely to be playing. This has a decided tendency to lower the vitality and favour the spread of disease amongst them. At present any old box, bucket, or tin, with no cover, is made to serve the purpose of an ashbin, and where, as in some parts of Stony Stratford, these have to be placed on the street pavement prior to collection, the appearance is most unsightly, and the refuse is often blown about in windy weather or scattered about by animals.

### *Sanitary Inspection of the District.*

The District has been systematically inspected, and full details will be found in the Inspector's Report herewith. From this it will be seen that only 24 complaints were received during the year, and the whole of the nuisances, reported or discovered, were abated without it being found necessary to take legal action. The inclusion of New Bradwell in the Urban District, has, of course, considerably increased the work of the Inspector.

### *Premises and Occupations controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.*

Details of these will be found in the Inspector's Report. There are no Offensive Trades, Common Lodging Houses, Houses let in Lodgings, or underground sleeping rooms in the District.

### *Schools.*

There are a number of excellent and thoroughly up-to-date schools in the District. The County Elementary and Secondary Schools at Wolverton, Stratford and New Bradwell are all of modern type, excellent in design, the lighting, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements being practically perfect.

Wolverton has for many years been a centre of learning for North Bucks, possessing, as it does, a Science and Art Institute, and a County Secondary School, in addition to large and commodious elementary Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is Assistant School Medical Officer, and is at once notified of the absence of any scholar from infectious disease. The Elementary Schools are visited each term by the Assistant School Medical Officer for the purposes of routine examination of the different groups of children, and all enquiries are made by him *re* absence of any children from school (all causes). He also from time to time visits the Minor Ailment Centres held at Wolverton and Stratford Council Schools, which are conducted by the District Nurse, and where cases of Ringworm, Impetigo, etc., are treated.

### FOOD.

*Milk Supply.*—The District is well supplied with milk from within the District, and a large quantity comes from neighbouring villages outside the District. It is of good quality and no complaints have been received *re* its strength or purity. No disease has been traced as arising from milk, and there is no evidence of bovine tuberculosis.

*Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918*, was not adopted.

As will be seen from the details given by the Inspector, a considerable quantity of unsound food has been voluntarily surrendered and condemned. During the year we had only one case of seizure of unsound food exposed for sale, and in this case a summons was taken out and a conviction obtained.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops are registered and byelaws have been adopted for the regulation of the same. The Cowsheds are all situated in the more rural parts of the District, and are, generally speaking, satisfactory as to lighting, ventilation, and drainage, but the paving and drainage of the adjoining yards leave much to be desired, but since the cows are all habitually grazed during the greater part of the year the same rigid rules cannot be applied. The Dairies are all admirably kept, and with regard to the milk shops only one defect was noticed, namely, the storage of milk in an uncovered vessel.

The Slaughter-houses in the District are not at present registered, but are regularly visited by the Inspector and any defect is quickly remedied.

The Bakehouses are all registered and regularly inspected; four cases where limewashing was overdue were dealt with during the year.



### *Prevalence of and control over Infectious Diseases.*

The number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year is small, 118 in all, of which 10 were cases of Tuberculosis. Every effort is made to find out the source of infection, but as all cases have to be treated at their own homes (there being no Isolation Hospital in the District) it is not always easy to prevent spread, though second cases in a house (except Measles and German Measles) is rare. The room occupied by a patient suffering from an infectious disease is disinfected at the end of the illness by the Sanitary Authority (*e.g.*, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis). The various diseases notified during the year are given in detail below :—

*Scarlet Fever.*—19 cases.

January to April	...	2 cases in Wolverton.
April to December	...	5 .. " and 2 in Stratford.
		2 .. Calverton.
		8 .. New Bradwell.

All the cases at New Bradwell were notified between July 9th and Aug. 7th, and it was discovered that a patient, who, unknowingly had had the disease, was mixing with the general public when peeling. The patient was isolated and the spread of the disease ceased. There was one death.

*Diphtheria*.—January to April ... No cases.

April to December ... 1 case in Wolverton, 1 in Stratford.

The Stratford case ended fatally. No source of origin could be traced; but it is most likely that the Wolverton case was caused by a "carrier."

Serum is provided by the Council for necessitous cases, and is supplied to any practitioner, who requires it in the District.

Swabs from the throat are examined by the Clinical Research Association, and in the case of children attending the Elementary Schools they are not allowed to return to school until a negative result has been obtained.

*Measles*.—19 cases.

January to April	...	No cases.
April to December	...	14 cases in Wolverton.
		2 „ Stratford.
		3 „ New Bradwell.

No fatal cases.

*German Measles.*—27 cases.

January to April	...	1 case in Wolverton.
April to December	...	21   "       "
		5   "       Stratford.

No fatal cases.

Both these last two diseases ceased to be notifiable after December 31st.

*Erysipelas*.—12 cases.

January to April	...	No cases.
April to December	...	4 cases in Wolverton.
		8 " New Bradwell.

*Pneumonia*.—Since my last report this has become a notifiable disease (January 7th, 1919). Fourteen cases were notified.

January to April	...	3 cases in Wolverton.
		2 cases in Stratford.
April to December	...	5    "    "
		2    "    Wolverton.
		1    "    Calverton.
There were 5 deaths.		1    "    New Bradwell.

*Malaria*.—Also a notifiable disease since my last report (January 7th, 1919.) 14 cases.

January to April	...	No cases.
April to December	...	5 cases in Wolverton.
		6    "    Stratford.
		1    "    New Bradwell.
		2    "    Calverton.

*Polio-myelitis*.—1 case in Wolverton which ended fatally. This is the first case that has been notified in this District. From enquiries made this was probably contracted outside the District.

*Tuberculosis*.—10 cases were notified, an increase of one on last year, but one must remember that in April the old Rural population rose from 10 to 14 thousand, and therefore the number of cases recorded is small.

January to April	...	2 cases in Stratford.
		1    "    Wolverton.
April to December	...	7    "    New Bradwell.

Hence without the addition of New Bradwell to the District the notifications for the old district would have been three.

The deaths numbered 13 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.  
3 from Tuberculous Meningitis.  
1 from another form of Tuberculous disease.

There is no Tuberculosis Dispensary in the District, but the County Tuberculosis Officer attends twice a month at Newport Pagnell, and once a month at Bletchley where patients can be seen by him. In the event of their being unable to attend at either of the above, they are visited at their own homes by this Officer.

*Influenza*.—Early in January a further outbreak of this disease occurred, not so virulent in its nature as the outbreak of October 1918, and of shorter duration. There were five deaths as compared with 33 in the previous outbreak. As a special precaution to try and prevent its spread the streets and pavements in Wolverton, where large numbers of people assembled, were disinfected daily, viz., outside L. & N. W. R. Works, McCorquodale's Works, and the Picture Palace. Fewer people suffered in this outbreak, as probably the majority of the people were victims of the October epidemic. A printed form of instructions for precautions to be taken during the epidemic was distributed from house to house.

*Small Pox*.—No primary vaccinations nor re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under P.H. (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

*Anthrax and Rabies*.—No cases.

### *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

The births of all infants are notified to the County Medical Officer of Health, who informs the qualified midwife living in the District. She then visits the mother and child, weighing the latter monthly, and advising the former *re* feeding, clothing, etc., of the child.

The Infant Welfare Centre, instituted in Stratford five years ago, still retains its popularity, and its fortnightly meetings are well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by the mothers.

The District Nurse and Midwife both attend, also a Medical Officer, and the mothers receive instruction from them on treatment in illness, and various other things.

The remainder of the District still remains apathetic on this most important subject, and no other centre has yet been formed.

If the general public would only realise that it is an A1 and not C3 population that we are aiming at obtaining for the future, possibly more interest might be aroused, and many of the diseases of infancy, which tend to produce an inefficient manhood, might be avoided.

### *Inspection of Midwives, &c.*

Under the control of the County Council.

### *Sanitary Administration.*

Mr. Abbott, the Sanitary Inspector, who had been on Active Service in France, resumed his duties in April last, and lost no time in pushing forward the sanitary administration of the District under my direction. He is at present assisted by Mr. Williams, who is also Rate Collector for part of the District.

### *Hospitals.*

There is a joint Small-Pox Hospital for this and several adjoining Districts (situated in the Newport Pagnell Rural District). Fortunately it has been very little used since its establishment. No other form of Infectious Disease is treated at this institution.

### *Adoptive Acts.*

A list of the Adoptive Acts, Local Orders, etc., in force in the District is appended:—

#### **Adoptive Acts.**

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	...	...	Not adopted
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	Part 3	...	Not adopted
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	...	Not adopted

**Byelaws.**

Slaughter Houses	...	...	In force in New Bradwell only	
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	Yes
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	No
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	Yes
Water Supply	...	...	...	No
Cleansing of Footways	...	...	...	No
Removal of House Refuse	...	...	...	Yes
Cleansing of Privies	...	...	...	No
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	...	No
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	No
Carriage of Offensive Matters	...	...	...	No
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	No
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	No

**Regulations.**

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	Yes
Water Supply	...	Yes
Public Conveniences	...	No

*Housing.*

There are 3,470 houses in the District, and, with the exception of some twelve farm houses and a few of the larger business and private residences, they may all be classified as working class dwellings. At the same time a great number of these houses, although occupied by the working classes, are above the rental specified in section 14, and therefore section 15 could not be applied to them.

Only four new houses were erected during the year. As will be seen from the figures given elsewhere the population is decreasing. At the present time the ascertained actual population of the District is 13,846, nearly 2,000 less than the estimated population for 1914, and less than the population at the census nine years ago.

As to sufficiency of houses, it must be remembered that the employees of the London and North Western Railway Company and their families form so large a proportion of the whole population, that the latter may be said to fluctuate with the number of the Company's employees, and the demand for houses will, therefore, vary directly with the amount of work which the Company have in hand at any particular time. This is, of course, a somewhat uncertain quantity, and it must be admitted that any reduction of hands by the Company would mean a considerable number of empty houses. In short, it may be said that as it is impossible to predict with certainty the changes which may take place in the requirements of the Railway labour market, so it is equally impossible to anticipate the changes which may take place in the population of this District.



With a view to ascertaining the exact housing condition of the District, and at the same time to obtain the information necessary to complete form D.89, the new Urban Council caused enquiries to be made at every house in the District.

Of the particulars obtained in this way the following are of interest and have a direct bearing on the question of overcrowding :—

In the Town of Wolverton there are 1572 houses, not one of which is overcrowded.

There are only 10 cases of overcrowding in the whole of the District, and in each case the house is occupied by one family only. Some of these cases have since been dealt with by arranging for some of the children to sleep with relatives or friends.

There are 111 houses in the District occupied by two or more families, but in many of these cases the two families consist of a married son and wife or a married daughter and husband living with the parents. Many of these have no desire to move and would not do so if there were empty houses to be had.

Of the 111 houses referred to there are 25 with only 4 occupants, 26 with only 5 occupants, and 21 with 6 occupants, and not one is overcrowded.

In the 111 houses we have 660 persons occupying 632 rooms, excluding box-room, bath-room, scullery, etc.

In the whole District we have 13.846 occupants in 18.146 rooms excluding bath-room, etc., as before.

### *Fitness of Houses.*

As to fitness of houses, the great majority of the houses in the District are far above the average working class dwelling. Of the few which are an exception to this rule, full particulars were given in my report which accompanied form D.89, and some further particulars are now given.

With the exception of the Railway Company's property (four small streets), the whole of the houses in Wolverton are quite modern and up-to-date; most of them have bath-rooms and excellent sanitary arrangements. They have been erected in accordance with the byelaws in force in the District, and contain a parlour, living room, kitchen, scullery, etc., downstairs, with 3 or 4 bedrooms, and a bath and box room, upstairs.

Even the smaller houses in the four streets referred to have all through ventilation, water closets, and otherwise satisfactory sanitary arrangements, have secondary means of access by back streets, and are provided with proper galvanized sanitary dustbins. Their principal structural defects are small windows to bedrooms and very small yards.

At New Bradwell most of the houses are of modern type, with good lighting, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements. The older property here also belongs to the Railway Company, and the observations made with reference to their Wolverton property also applies here.

At Stony Stratford is to be found the oldest property in the District, and although there are many excellent homes it must be admitted that there are certain yards (containing only a few houses each) which require constant attention.

During recent years we have been able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the owners of these places to secure a number of structural alterations which materially improve the houses from a sanitary point of view. Amongst these may be mentioned :—

PARKER'S YARD—

- (1) W.C.'s substituted for pail privies.
- (2) Floor level raised above level of ground outside.
- (3) Windows formerly fixed made to open.
- (4) Through ventilation secured.

BATH TERRACE—

- (1) Through ventilation secured.
- (2) W.C.'s substituted for pails.
- (3) One house made into a wash-house for the use of the other three.

BULL'S YARD—

- (1) W.C.'s substituted for pails.
- (2) Windows formerly fixed made to open.

WHITE HORSE YARD—

- (1) W.C.'s substituted for pails.
- (2) Through ventilation secured.

In addition to the above structural alterations, many insanitary conditions have been remedied, and dirty houses cleansed and limewashed.

With the exception of the houses mentioned above, or particularised in my report, the remaining property in Stony Stratford is in a fairly satisfactory condition from both a sanitary and structural point of view.

*Unhealthy Areas.*

As stated on form D.89, there are no unhealthy areas which require to be dealt with under part 2 or 3 of the Act of 1890.

*Byelaws.*

The byelaws as to new streets and buildings have hitherto been rigidly adhered to.

There are at the present time no Common Lodging Houses in the District, although byelaws for the regulations of such places are in force. Until the formation of the Urban District there was no occasion to adopt byelaws for the regulation of tents, vans, and sheds, but the inclusion of New Bradwell now renders this necessary, and no doubt the Council will draw up and submit for approval, at an early date, byelaws for this purpose.

The particulars of the work done under the Housing Acts during the past year will be found in the Inspector's Report.

*Housing Schemes.*

Although the figures already given indicate that there is no serious shortage of houses in this district, your Council have from the first shewn a keen desire to avail themselves of the Government offer of State aid for the erection of houses and the development of the District on up-to-date lines.

With this object in view three sites were selected, one at Wolverton, one at Stony Stratford, and one near Stonebridge House Farm for New Bradwell.

Two of these have been already approved, but the site selected by the New Bradwell Committee was rejected on the ground that the subsoil water was too near the surface. The site at Stony Stratford and a lay-out for 16 houses have been approved.

At Wolverton it is now proposed to erect 44 houses on the south side of the town in the field near Stacey Hill Farm.

*Sanitary Inspector's Report.*

A large part of his report is included in my own, but below is given in tabulated form the work that has been done by him and his staff, and I am much indebted to him and them for the valuable assistance they have rendered.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

**DOUGLAS W. A. BULL, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.),**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Unsound Food Destroyed.

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### Seizures of Unsound Food.

Sept. 9. 1 box Herrings, exposed for sale in Fish Market.

Taken before Justice of the Peace and condemned, herrings then destroyed.

Summons taken out later and conviction obtained.

### Details of Food Surrendered.

July 8. 1 box Dates.

„ 12. 1 tin Prawns, 22 tins Condensed Milk, 1 jar Meat Paste, 2 jars Shrimp Paste, 2 tins Apricots, 1 tin Ideal Milk.

„ 18. 4 carcasses Sheep.

„ 23. 1 shoulder of Bacon.

Aug. 2. 28 lbs. Liver.

„ 12. 16 boxes Dates.

„ 25. 1 tin Milk.

Sept. 15. 3 qrs. 22½ lbs. Bacon.

„ 24. 1 tin Cray-fish.

Oct. 3. 5 tins Salmon, 2 tins Lobster, 3 tins Milk, 2 jars Meat Paste.

Nov. 1. 13½ lbs. Bacon.

„ 8. 59 boxes Dates.

„ 13. 2 tins Salmon, 3½ lbs. Cheese, 1 lb. Bacon.

„ 14. 3 cwt. 16 lbs. Bacon.

Dec. 1. 2 jars Piccalili, 2 tins Salmon, 2 jars Sauce, 1 tin Tomatoes, 2 lbs. Bacon.

„ 19. 26 lbs. frozen Ox Kidneys.



# Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1919.

This Return does not include work done under the Housing Acts.

### 1.—General.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Nuisances detected without complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Notices served—Formal 6, Informal 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Nuisances abated—(a) by persons responsible	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
(b) by Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Summonses taken out	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## 2.—House Nuisances.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Sponts cleaned and repaired		...	...	...	...	...	13
Pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other house defects remedied	...	...	...	..	...	...	3

### 3.—Drains, W.C.'s, etc.

Drains cleansed, repaired or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	37
New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
W.C.'s supplied with water (formerly without)				...	...	2
Earth closets, privies, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	nil

#### 4.—Water Supply.

Houses supplied with water (formerly without)	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Samples of water analysed	...	...	...	..	...	...	nil
Water Certificates granted (Rural Districts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Certificates deferred	"	"	...	...	...	...	nil
Cisterns cleansed, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wells cleansed, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil

## Sanitary Inspector's Report (continued).

**5.—Food.**

*Seizures of unsound food (details separately)	...	...	...	1
Surrenders of unsound food „ „	...	...	...	31

**6.—Slaughter Houses.**

Number on register (11 in the district)	...	...	...	not registered
Number of inspections ...	...	...	...	30
Number of defects found ...	...	...	...	3
Number of defects remedied ...	...	...	...	3

**7.—Bakehouses.**

Number on register ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of defects found ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of defects remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

**8.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.**

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk on register	...	...	...	14
Number of Cowkeepers on register	...	...	...	5
Number of inspections ...	...	...	...	19
Number of defects found ...	...	...	...	1
Number of defects remedied ...	...	...	...	1

**9.—Factories and Workshops.**

Number on register—Factories 23, Workshops 42	...	...	...	65
Number of inspections ...	...	...	...	130
Number of defects found ...	...	...	...	4
Number of defects remedied ...	...	...	...	4

**10.—Various.**

Visits to infected houses ...	...	...	...	...	54
Houses disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	22
Other items (e.g.), Common Lodging Houses. No Common Lodging Houses in District.					

\* Summons taken out and conviction obtained.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

Statement required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

	Year 1919
Number of houses inspected under and for the purpose of the Act ... ..	56
Number of such houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	1*
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ...	nil
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority ... ..	nil
Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ... ..	41
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were made fit for habitation ... ..	nil
Demolition Orders made ... ..	nil
Number of houses demolished ... ..	nil
Number of houses in which defects were remedied by Local Authority and costs recovered ... ..	nil
Number of houses in which defects were remedied by Local Authority and costs not yet recovered ... ..	nil

*General character of the defects found :—*

(a) Drainage Defects ... ..	2
(b) Closet Accommodation (insufficient or defective) ... ..	4
(c) Water Supply exposed to pollution ... ..	nil
(d) Insufficient circulation of air ... ..	4
(e) Dampness ... ..	2
(f) Insufficient light ... ..	nil
(g) Dirty by tenant's default ... ..	nil
(h) Dirty by landlord's default ... ..	6
(i) Insufficient or defective paving ... ..	7
(j) Defective methods of refuse disposal ... ..	nil
(k) Internal structural defects ... ..	3
(l) Defective roofs, gutters and down pipes ... ..	21

\* Coach-house used as dwelling, since vacated.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,

A. E. ABBOTT, A.M.I.C.E.

